



Introduction to Cocoa

Session 300





Introduction to Cocoa

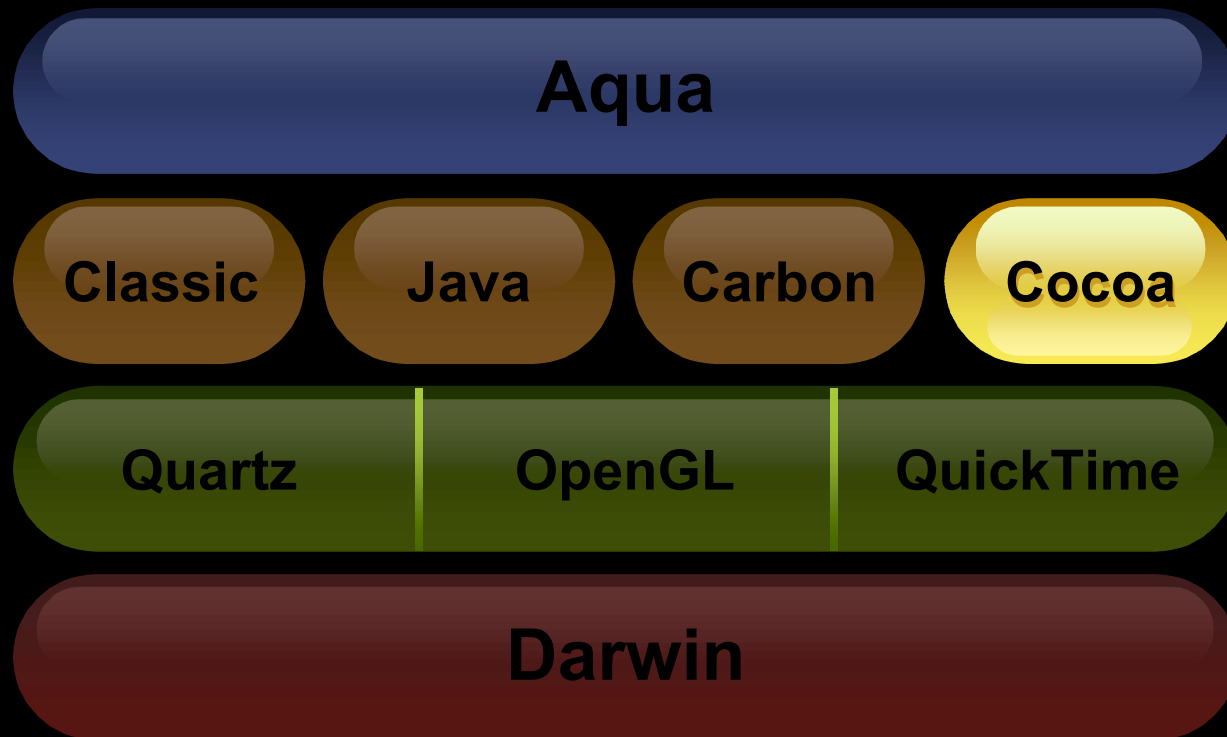
Heather Hickman
Cocoa Evangelist

Introduction

- Cocoa is a powerful, full-featured, easy-to-use, object-oriented framework for Mac OS X development
- Rapid development and increased productivity
- Fastest way to full-featured applications for Mac OS X



Cocoa



What You'll Learn

- What makes Cocoa unique
- What is this language called Objective-C?
- A quick stroll through the class hierarchy and key concepts
- Resources for learning and becoming more productive using Cocoa





CodeWarrior v8.0

Matt Henderson
Technical Lead Mac OS Tools
Metrowerks

CodeWarrior and Cocoa

- Build Cocoa-based Software with CodeWarrior for Mac OS, v8.0
 - Metrowerks C/C++ compiler has supported Objective-C since 1998
 - CodeWarrior IDE 5.0 supports long file names
 - CodeWarrior IDE 5.0 integrates with Interface Builder





CodeWarrior and Cocoa Demonstration

Roadmap

003 Metrowerks Lunch Presentation

Hall 2
Tues., 12:30pm

CodeWarrior Birds of a Feather

Hall 2
Tues., 7:30pm

CodeWarrior Lounge

Open all week

Hilton Plaza Room
8:00am–6:00pm

Metrowerks Booth

Hall 1
Mon., 5:00pm–8:00pm





Project Builder

Mike Ferris
Manager, Project Builder Team

Project Builder—Cocoa Story

- Project Builder is made up of many “products”
 - The application
 - Frameworks
 - Plug-in bundles
 - Command-line tools, scripts
- Built by a total of 7 Project Builder projects
 - Layered and split along lines of functionality



The Main Projects That Build PB

- pbx_jamfiles: 5K lines of jam code
- toolsupport: 16K lines of Obj-C
- pbxbase: 70K lines of Obj-C (and a little C++)
- pbxide: 140K lines of Obj-C
- pbxdocviewer: 8K lines of Obj-C
- pbxprojectimporters: 3K lines of Obj-C



A Place to Stand

- NSWindowController
- NSDocument
- NSTextView / NSTextStorage
- NSTableView / NSOutlineView
- NSSplitView
- Key-value Coding / Property Lists



Roadmap

903 Exploring the Project Builder IDE

Hall 2
Wed., 5:00pm

908 Delivering With Project Builder

Hall 2
Fri., 2:00pm

902 AppleScript Studio Intro

Civic
Wed., 3:30pm





iDVD2

Freddie Geier
Senior Director, New Media Engineering

Why Cocoa





QuickTime

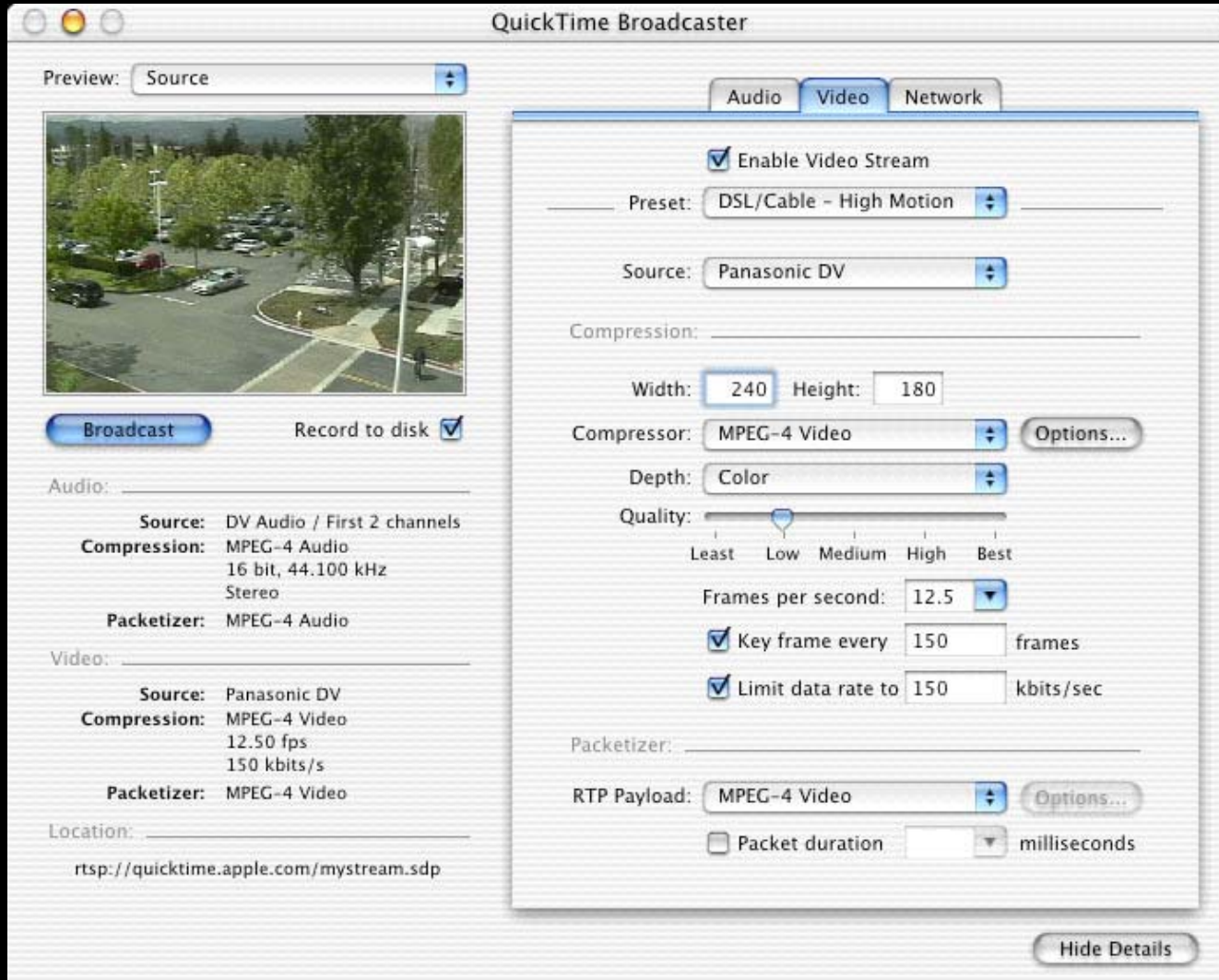
Adrian Baerlocher
QuickTime Engineering

QuickTime Broadcaster

- Cocoa application using QuickTime
- Classes encapsulate QuickTime functional groups
 - Sequence Grabber
 - Standard Compression
 - Broadcast APIs



QuickTime Broadcaster



Roadmap

600 The State of QuickTime in 2002

Room A2
Wed., 9:00am

601 Building QuickTime-Savvy Apps

Room A2
Wed., 10:30am

**Hands on With the QuickTime
Engineers**

Room G
**Tues. thru Fri.
1:00pm–4:00pm**

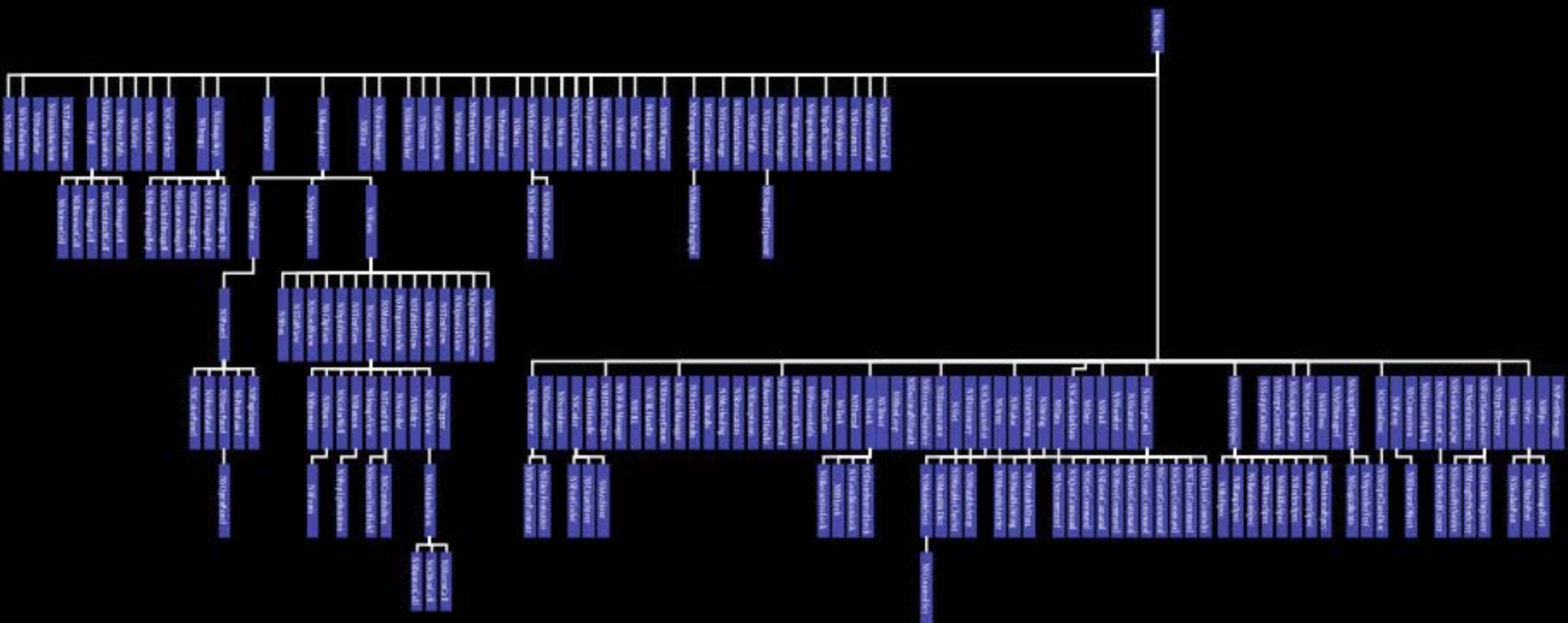




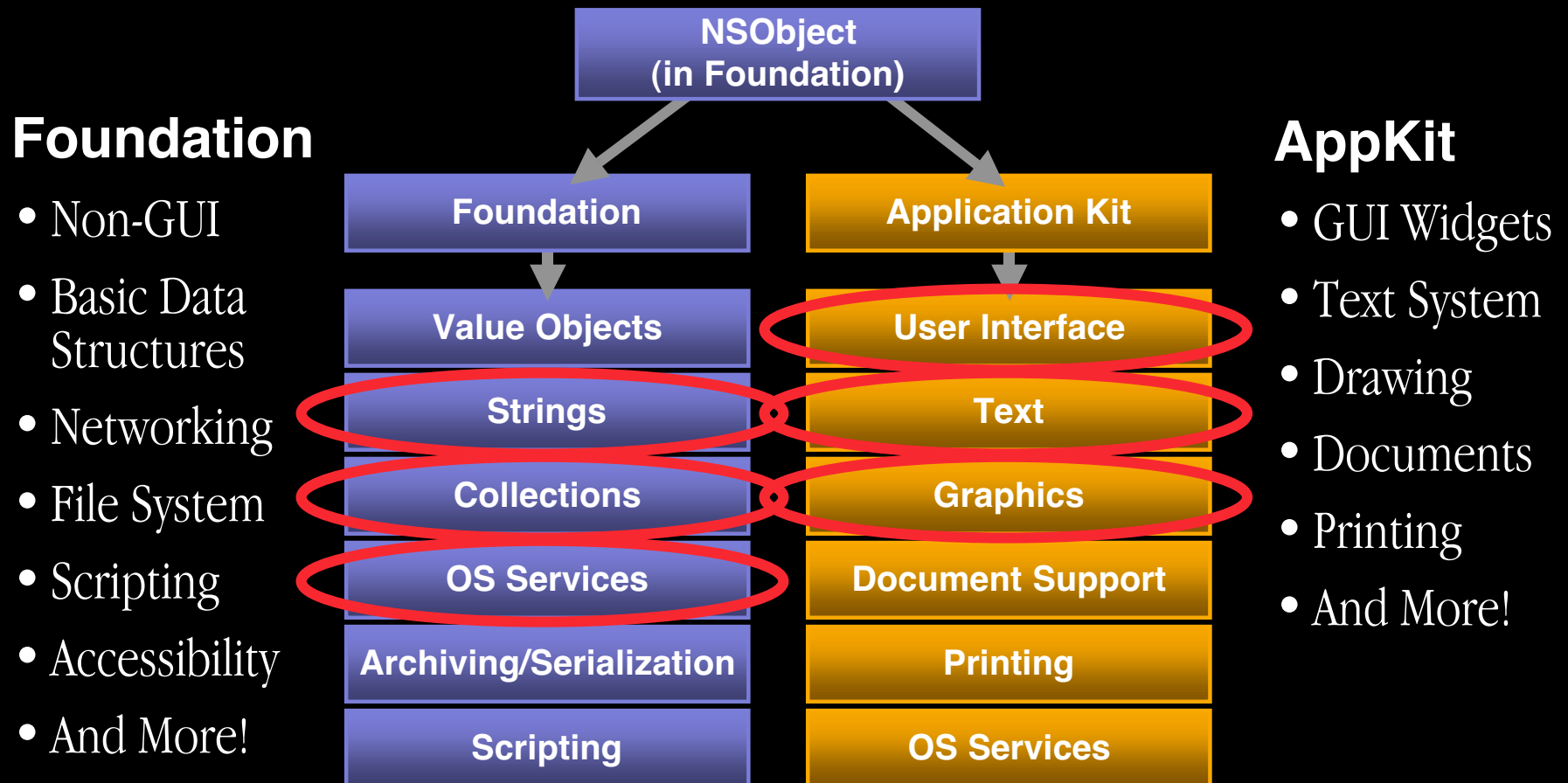
Introduction to Cocoa

Matthew Formica
Cocoa DTS Engineer

Full Featured



The Cocoa Hierarchy



Which Language to Use?

- Cocoa APIs are in Objective-C (ObjC) and Java
- You can plug your C and C++ code into ObjC as well
- Use the language that fits your needs
- We'll focus on ObjC today



Quick Overview of Objective-C

- Small superset of C
 - ANSI C
 - Some additional syntax
 - A few additional types
- Dynamic object runtime



Quick Overview of Objective-C

- Valid Objective-C (ObjC) code!

```
int i;  
for (i=0; i<5; i++)  
{  
    printf("Hello, World!\n");  
}
```



Weak Typing

- Objective-C determines dynamically at runtime what class a given object is!
- Generic “id” object type can refer to an object of any class
- Even typed objects can point to objects of other classes at compile-time/runtime (only warnings are produced)



Unique Messaging Syntax

For example...

```
[myObject doSomething];
```

object message

What is happening here?

- It's a message being sent, not a function being called
- Messaging nil is a no-op
- Watch out for misspellings of method names—or you won't be able to respond to the right messages!



Unique Messaging Syntax

For example... with named parameters

```
[myObject doWithThis: otherObj];
```

object message parameter

```
[myObject doWithThis: object1 andThis: object2];
```

object Msg-part1 parm1 Msg-part2 parm2

“**doWithThis:**” and “**doWithThis:andThis:**” are called *selectors*, identifying which message will be sent to a receiver



Class Definitions

```
#import <Cocoa/Cocoa.h> //like #include with #pragma once
```

```
//MyClass inherits from NSObject
```

```
@interface MyClass : NSObject
```

```
{
```

```
    int someValue;
```

```
    BOOL someFlag;
```

```
    NSString * theString;
```

```
}
```

```
+ (void) initializeSomething;
```

```
- (int) doSomething:(id)sender;
```

```
@end
```



Class Implementation

```
#import "MyClass.h"
```

```
@implementation MyClass
```

```
- (int) doSomething:(id)sender
```

```
{
```

```
    someFlag=YES;
```

```
    someValue=[self privateMethod]+[super doSomething:sender];
```

```
}
```

```
//methods don't have to be declared in the header!
```

```
- (int) privateMethod { }
```

```
@end
```



More on ObjC

Categories

- A category let you add methods to an existing class
- Instance variables can not be added
- At runtime, the methods are just as much a part of the class as any other method defined on the class is



More on ObjC

Protocols

- Protocols declare methods not associated with a class, but which a class, or classes, can choose to implement to *conform* to the protocol
- If you claim to conform to a protocol, and don't, it's a compile time error
- Protocols effectively group objects by functionality, not class



More on ObjC

“Informal Protocols”

- They are categories, really
- No compiler error
- Help group functionality





Foundation Framework

Generally the “non-GUI” portion of Cocoa

- NSObject
- Memory Management
- Focus: NSString
- Focus: NSArray
- Focus: NSTask

NSObject

Root of the Cocoa Class Hierarchy

- Provides essential infrastructure methods like:
 - + (id)alloc, - (id)init
 - (BOOL)respondToSelector:(SEL)aSelector
 - (Class)class
 - + (NSString *)description



Memory Management

In a nutshell

- Cocoa uses reference counting
- **retain** adds a reference, **release** decrements it, and **autorelease** decrements it “later”
- The rules are simple:
 - Only creation methods (**alloc**, **copy**, **new**) return retained objects
 - **retain** to keep an object around
 - **release** when you are done with it
 - When there are no references, the object is deallocated



Memory Management

Example

- Managing the retain count

```
// We call alloc, so myString is implicitly retained  
myString = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"%d",100];
```

```
NSLog(myString);
```

```
// deallocate the memory for myString  
[myString release];
```



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSString

- Opaque string class for use instead of char*
- “toll-free” bridged to CFStringRef
- Provides string manipulation methods and full Unicode support
- Use the @ “...” construct to refer to a constant string in-code
- Use NSMutableString if you are changing a string as you go



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSString – Examples

```
NSString *someString = @"World!";
```

```
NSLog(@"Hello %@",someString);
```

```
NSLog(@"The length of the string is %d",  
      [someString length]);
```



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSArray

- Provides optimized “expanding” array support
- Takes NSObject subclasses only—but multiple types are allowed in one array
- Use with **NSEnumerator** or **objectAtIndex:**
- NSArrays retain their elements (and release on element removal), so you do not have to
- Use NSMutableArray if you are changing it as you go



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSTask

- Launch other processes
- Interact through NSPipes with stdin, stdout, stderr
- Wrap a command-line tool or shell script in a Cocoa GUI



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSTask—Example

```
NSPipe *outPipe;  
NSTask *task = [[NSTask alloc] init];
```

```
[task setLaunchPath:@"/bin/ls"];  
[task setArguments:[NSArray arrayWithObjects:@"-la",  
@"/usr/bin",nil]];
```

```
outPipe = [[NSPipe alloc] init];  
[task setStandardOutput:outPipe];  
[task launch];
```



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSTask—Example

```
NSPipe *outPipe;  
NSTask *task = [[NSTask alloc] init];
```

```
[task setLaunchPath:@"/bin/lis"];  
[task setArguments:[NSArray arrayWithObjects:@"-la",  
    @"/usr/bin",nil]];
```

```
outPipe = [[NSPipe alloc] init];  
[task setStandardOutput:outPipe];  
[task launch];
```



Foundation Framework

Focus: NSTask—Example

```
NSPipe *outPipe;  
NSTask *task = [[NSTask alloc] init];
```

```
[task setLaunchPath:@"/bin/lis"];  
[task setArguments:[NSArray arrayWithObjects:@"-la",  
    @"/usr/bin",nil]];
```

```
outPipe = [[NSPipe alloc] init];  
[task setStandardOutput:outPipe];  
[task launch];
```





AppKit

The parts of your app you can see

- Model-View-Controller (MVC)
- Provides application-level services
- Powerful and sophisticated text and drawing systems
- Infrastructure for events
- Controls

AppKit

Organizing your application: Model-View-Controller

- A standard design pattern leveraged by Cocoa

The *Model* is your backend data

The *View* is your AppKit-based front end

The *Controller* is your custom class that ties the two together

- Enhances code factorization, encapsulation, and reuse



AppKit

Application-level services

- Handled by `NSApplication` via the global **`NSApp`** object
- **`NSApp`** does a lot of work for you
- Message **`NSApp`** to do application-level tasks



AppKit

Application-level services example

```
if ([NSApp isHidden])
    [NSApp setApplicationIconImage:anImage];
else
    [NSApp hideOtherApplications:self];
```



AppKit

Text System

- A complete, international, rich text editing solution in a drag-and-drop widget
- Automatic support for fonts, images, colors, cut/copy/paste, spell checking, printing, rulers, and more is built right in!
- NSTextView is the front end for a bunch of interlocking text classes
- A lot of power, complexity, and customization is there, but only if you need it



AppKit

Drawing

- NSBezierPath—**lineToPoint**, **curveToPoint**
- NSImage—**drawAtPoint**
- NSString, NSAttributedString—**drawAtPoint**
- NSColor, NSFont—**set**
- NSAffineTransform—**set**, **concat**
- NSGraphicsContext—**graphicsPort**
- CoreGraphics (Quartz) routines can also be used



AppKit

Event System

- NSApplication handles events
- Events get funneled to the focused NSResponder subclass—the “first responder”
- The first responder can/will automatically change



AppKit

Event System—Part 2

- If the first responder doesn't respond to an event, the event is sent up the “responder chain” until an object is found that responds
- You can send actions to the first responder via “target/action” and targeting the first responder
- The dynamic nature of this system allows the responder chain to reconfigure itself on the fly



AppKit

Controls

- Controls typically have an *action*—a message that will be sent when the control is triggered
- Controls also have a *target*—the recipient object of the message
- NSButton, and NSMenuItem for example



AppKit

Back to the first responder

- The target can be determined on the fly!
- Cut/Copy/Paste work this way
- Menu items autoenable/disable



AppKit

Focus: NSTableView

- Similar to Carbon's DataBrowser control
- NSTableView does not hold its own data—it asks its data source object for cell content
- NSTableView handles all the drawing
- Data source objects should adopt the NSTableDataSource informal protocol



AppKit

Focus: NSTableView — NSTableDataSource Methods

- Two methods for a display-only table

-(int)numberOfRowsInTableView:(NSTableView *)tableView

-(id)tableView:(NSTableView *)tableView

objectValueForTableColumn:(NSTableColumn *)tableColumn

row:(int)row;



AppKit

Focus: NSTableView — NSTableDataSource Methods

- One more method to make the table editable

```
-(void)tableView:(NSTableView *)tableView  
    setObjectValue:(id)object  
    forTableColumn:(NSTableColumn *)tableColumn  
    row:(int)row;
```





Demo

MP3 Player

**Matthew Formica
Cocoa DTS Engineer**



Documentation

Matt Rollefson
Technical Publications

Documentation

Cocoa



- Lots of content
- Reference API complete for 10.1
- More conceptual material on the way

Documentation > Cocoa

developer.apple.com/techpubs/macosx/Cocoa/CocoaTopics.html



Documentation Access

The screenshot shows the Xcode Find tool interface. The search term is 'NSString'. The results list includes:

- Variable: APPKIT_EXTERN NSString *NSStringPboardType;
- h NSPathUtilities.h
 - Category: @interface NSString (NSStringPathExtensions)
- h NSRange.h
 - Function: FOUNDATION_EXPORT NSString *NSStringFromRange(NSRange range);
- h NSString.h
 - Type: typedef unsigned NSStringEncoding;
 - Class: @interface NSString : NSObject <NSCopying, NSMutableCopying, NSCoding>**
 - Category: @interface NSString (NSStringExtensionMethods)
- h NSStringDrawing.h
 - Category: @interface NSString(NSStringDrawing)
 - Category: @interface NSAttributedString(NSStringDrawing)

The selected class entry is expanded to show its documentation:

NSString

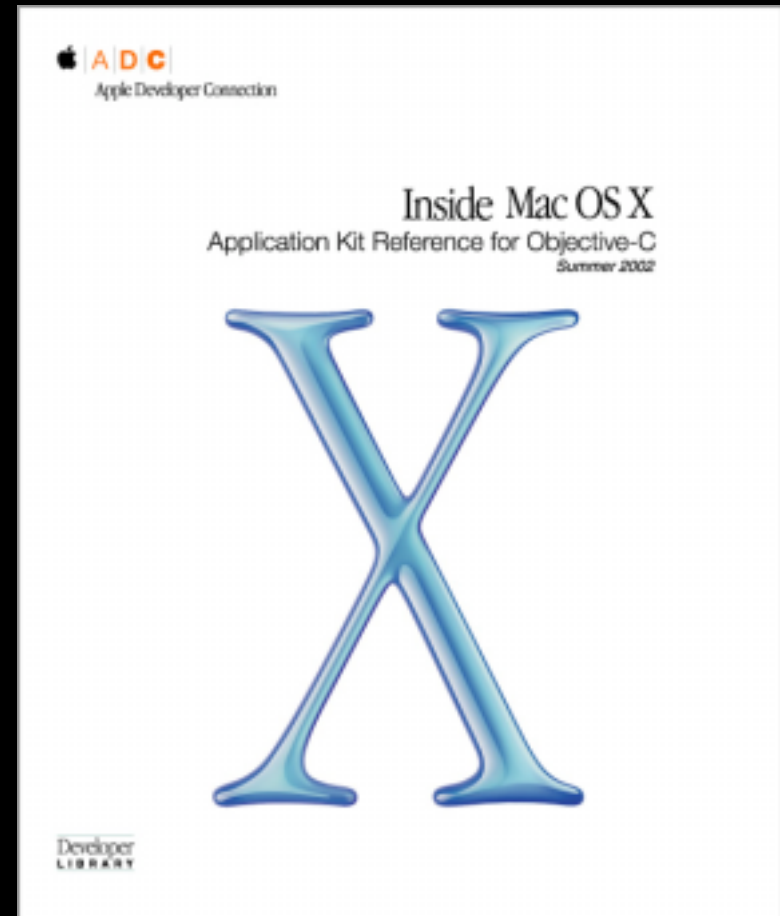
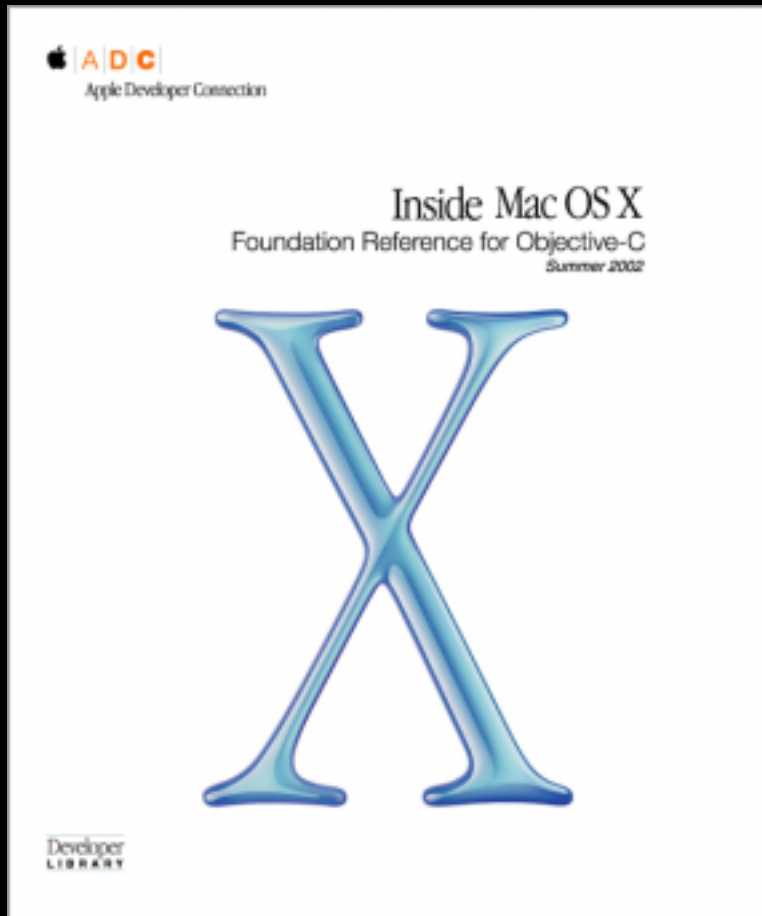
Inherits from:
[NSObject](#)

Conforms to:
[NSCoding](#)
[NSCopying](#)
[NSMutableCopying](#)
[NSObject \(NSObject\)](#)

Declared in:
Foundation/NSString.h
Foundation/NSPathUtilities.h



Announcing . . .



Roadmap

301 Cocoa: What's New

Civic
Tues., 9:00am

302 Cocoa API Techniques:

Understanding, leveraging, and extending

Hall 2
Thurs., 9:00am

303 Cocoa Scripting:

Scripting overview and recent changes

Room A2
Thurs., 10:30am

304 Cocoa Controls and Accessibility:

Overview of controls; new Accessibility APIs

Room A2
Thurs., 5:00pm



Roadmap (Cont.)

305 Cocoa Drawing:

2D graphics in Cocoa: Images, bezier paths, . . . **Fri., 10:30am**

Hall 2

306 Cocoa Text:

In-depth overview of the text system

Room J

Fri., 2:00pm

FF016 Cocoa Feedback Forum:

Comments and suggestions for Cocoa

Room A1

Fri., 5:00pm



Who to Contact

Heather Hickman

Cocoa Evangelist

hhickman@apple.com

<http://developer.apple.com/wwdc2002/urls.html>



For More Information

- O'Reilly “Learning Cocoa” and “Building Cocoa Applications: A Step-by-Step Guide”

- Cocoa Developer Documentation

<http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/macosx/Cocoa/CocoaTopics.html>

- Apple Customer Training

<http://train.apple.com/>



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